





THE UNION OF SPAIN

2. IZLZ did not grow in any sort of recognition in Europe until all the little kingdoms were united into one. This union was only finally completed in the year of the discovery of America. The world's step was a successful one, and the romantic world in 1492 of the celebrated king and queen Ferdinand and Isabella. This caused the union of France with the two already united kingdoms of (Spain and Leon).





THE UNION OF SPAIN

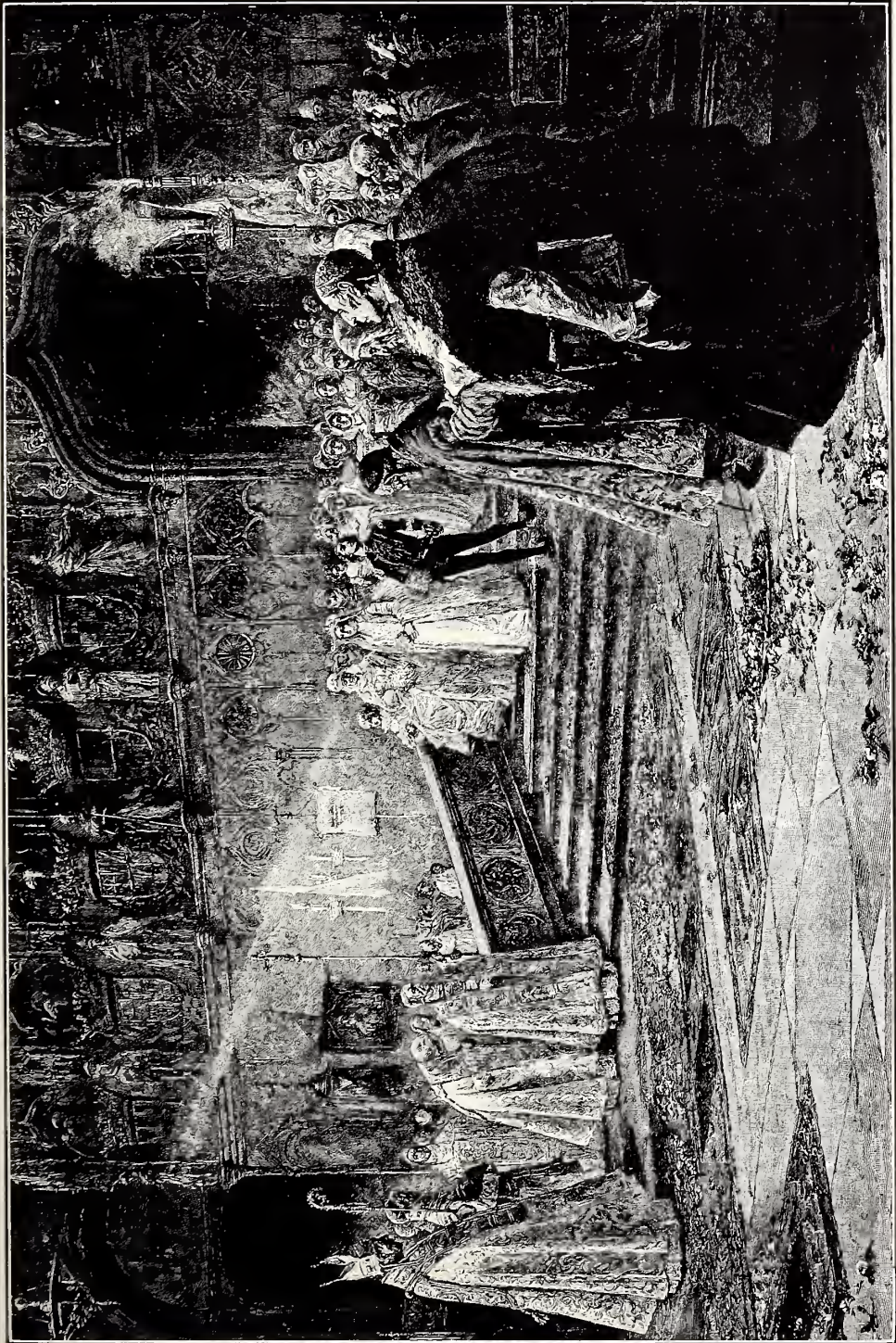
(Wedding of Ferdinand of Aragon with Isabella of Castile and Leon)

After a painting made at Rome in 1885 by S. S. Barbudo

SPAIN did not grow to full power or recognition in Europe until all its little kingdoms were united into one. This union was only finally completed in the very year of the discovery of America. The main step toward its accomplishment was the romantic wedding, in 1469, of the celebrated king and queen, Ferdinand and Isabella. This caused the union of Aragon with the two already united kingdoms of Castile and Leon.

The courtship of these two was exciting. Isabella was a princess of Castile. Her brother became king, but proved so unsatisfactory to his subjects that they were in constant revolt against him and finally tried to persuade young Isabella to take his crown. With a wisdom beyond her years she refused, but arranged an agreement by which she became the heir of her sickly brother. This ungrateful king then tried to kidnap her and force her to wed a husband of his choice. But Isabella had already been wooed by the young Prince Ferdinand of Aragon, and was determined not to be torn from him. Evading her brother's ruffians, she fled to Valladolid and sent hurried word of her plight to Ferdinand. Her brother's men sought to bar Ferdinand's path, but he won his way to Isabella's side in true knight-errant style, and they were wedded at the old convent of Valladolid amid the cheering of their friends. A few years later the bride became sovereign of Castile and Leon; and then in 1479 the bridegroom became King of Aragon. So the two states were united.







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THE LAST MOORISH KING

(The Idle Childhood of Boud III, the last King of Granada)

From a painting by the great French artist, Alfred Delvaille

WHEN the two chief causes of Spain were joined by Ferdinand and Isabella, their common aim was to bring their domain only the Moorish kingdom of Granada. This state was weakened by internal dissensions, at the very moment when its Christian rivals were united. Not mustering every one thought of its conquest, the clergy preached this; the nobles needed it, and a year after their united power began. Ferdinand and Isabella led a great army to expel the Moors from Spain.

The war lasted seven years, the death of the Moors proving no such easy matter as the over-confident Christians had expected. Perhaps Granada would not have been so nearly at all but for the struggle between king Abu-Hassan and his son Boud III. Young Boud III was a dreamer who had been educated more like a girl than a boy, deep within the palace courts in oriental solitude. But when he found his father likely to shut him out from his inheritance, Boud III forced himself and finally snatched the throne from Hassan. The adherents of the two fought in civil war, and so at length the Christians defeated both of them and possessed the land of Granada. He surrendered after an heroic resistance and told all of his warriors and Spain for Africa. There, we are told, each descendant of a Spanish Moor will find the key of his family's house in Granada and will have some day to return to his castle in Spain.





THE LAST MOORISH KING

(The Idle Childhood of Boabdil the last King of Granada)

From a painting by the recent French artist, Albert Maignan

WHEN the two chief crowns of Spain were thus held by Ferdinand and Isabella, there remained outside of their domain only the Moorish kingdom of Granada. This state was weakened by internal dissensions, at the very moment when its Christian rivals were united. Not unnaturally, every one thought of its conquest; the clergy preached this; the nobles urged it; and so only a year after their united power began Ferdinand and Isabella led a great crusading army to expel the Mahometan power from Spain.

The war lasted eleven years, the defeat of the Moors proving no such easy matter as the over-confident Christians had expected. Perhaps Granada would not have been conquered at all but for the struggle between its king Abu-l-Hasan and his son Boabdil. Young Boabdil was a dreamer who had been educated more like a girl than a boy, deep within the palace courts in oriental solitude. But when he found his fiery father likely to shut him out from his inheritance, Boabdil roused himself and finally snatched the throne from Hasan. The adherents of the two fought in civil war; and so at length the Christians defeated both of them, and besieged Boabdil in Granada. He surrendered after an heroic resistance and, with all of his warriors, left Spain for Africa. There, we are told, each descendant of a Spanish Moor still holds the key of his family's house in Granada and still hopes some day to return to his "castle in Spain."







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UNDER THE INQUISITION

(Spanish Martyrs Burned by the Church under Queen Isabella)

After a painting by the German artist, Alb. Keller

QUEEN ISABELLA, who by her wise marriage with Ferdinand and by her war upon Granada did so much for Spain, did a yet greater thing for her country by insisting, even against Ferdinand's opposition, on sending out Columbus to discover the New World. But in another direction the queen's wisdom failed her; religious fanaticism usurped its place, and she approved and encouraged the establishment of the terrible Spanish Inquisition. This was a court held by the Catholic Church for the trial of heretics, who were condemned to death by fire. Moreover the Inquisition assumed the hateful practice, common to all mediæval courts of justice, of trying to force confession from its victims by every form of agonizing torture. Thus these unfortunates were often carried forth to execution so racked and broken that they could no longer walk.

Yet even Queen Isabella, the wise and gentle-hearted, declared that it mattered not how people's bodies suffered, if thereby their souls could be saved. She had the Inquisition established in Castile by the stern and terrible monk Torquemada. Her husband Ferdinand liked its working so well that he extended its authority over Aragon also.

The Inquisition crushed all freedom of thought in Spain, and gradually stopped the progress of the country. Moreover, by accustoming the people to find entertainment in scenes of horror, it bred in them a spirit of savage cruelty which has had terrible results.







THE EXPULSION OF THE JEWS





THE EXPULSION OF THE JEWS

(By Command of the Inquisition all Jews are Expelled from Spain)

From a painting by M. von Zichy

AT first the Inquisition directed its attention mainly to the Jews. There were hundreds of thousands of them in Spain; because the Moors in their enlightened spirit had recognized that religious faith cannot be forced, and had extended a broad liberality of toleration to all their subjects. Thus they had protected their Christian subjects and also those of Jewish faith. It was this in part that had made their empire so prosperous; and their policy had at first been followed by the Spanish sovereigns during the centuries of divided rule. As a result Jews had gathered in Spain from many other countries where there were persecuted; and were now the most submissive, the most industrious, and also among the wealthiest of Spain's subjects.

The Inquisition changed all this. The "Head Inquisitor," Torquemada, commanded that every Jew must accept Christianity or else leave Spain. Some of them pretended to change their faith, but most clung to their own religion with that firmness which has ever distinguished them. The full horrors of the Inquisition were let loose against them; and finally, in that fateful year of 1492, a royal edict was published expelling all Jews from Spain forever. Terrible was the suffering and impoverishment which befell the exiles; and almost equally tragic in the end was the result of this law to Spain, which thus lost many thousands of its most hard-working and most learned subjects.







JOANNA THE MAD QUEEN

She is into Her Dead Husband is a love and death Web site Body





JOANNA THE MAD QUEEN

(She Insists Her Dead Husband is Alive, and Flees With His Body)

From a painting by the recent Spanish artist, Francisco Pradilla

THE discovery of America brought a flood of golden wealth to Spain; and the wise policy of King Ferdinand raised her to a foremost place in Europe. For one moment, however, it seemed as if an evil fate was likely to disrupt all that had been done for Spanish unity. Queen Isabella died long before her husband, and at her death her crown of Castile legally passed, not to her husband, but to their only surviving child, their daughter Joanna.

Her story is a pitiful one. She was wedded to a wealthy Austrian prince, Philip of Hapsburg. Philip was big and handsome, while Joanna was little and plain and had as yet no possessions of her own. So Joanna worshipped her splendid lord, while he thought very little of her. When Queen Isabella died, Ferdinand wanted to keep all Spain united by having himself appointed Joanna's regent in Castile. But Joanna was determined that her handsome husband should be regent; and she had her way, though the dispute brought her father and her husband almost to the point of war. Then suddenly Philip died, and Ferdinand got the regency. As for poor Joanna, who had never been quite strong of mind, she now went insane completely. She insisted that Philip was not dead, and journeyed hastily away with his body. Always whispering to him and coaxing him, she travelled from place to place, trying to find some spot where he would talk with her again. She died shortly, and poor handsome Philip's earthly remains were buried by the side of hers.







CHARLES THE BOY KING

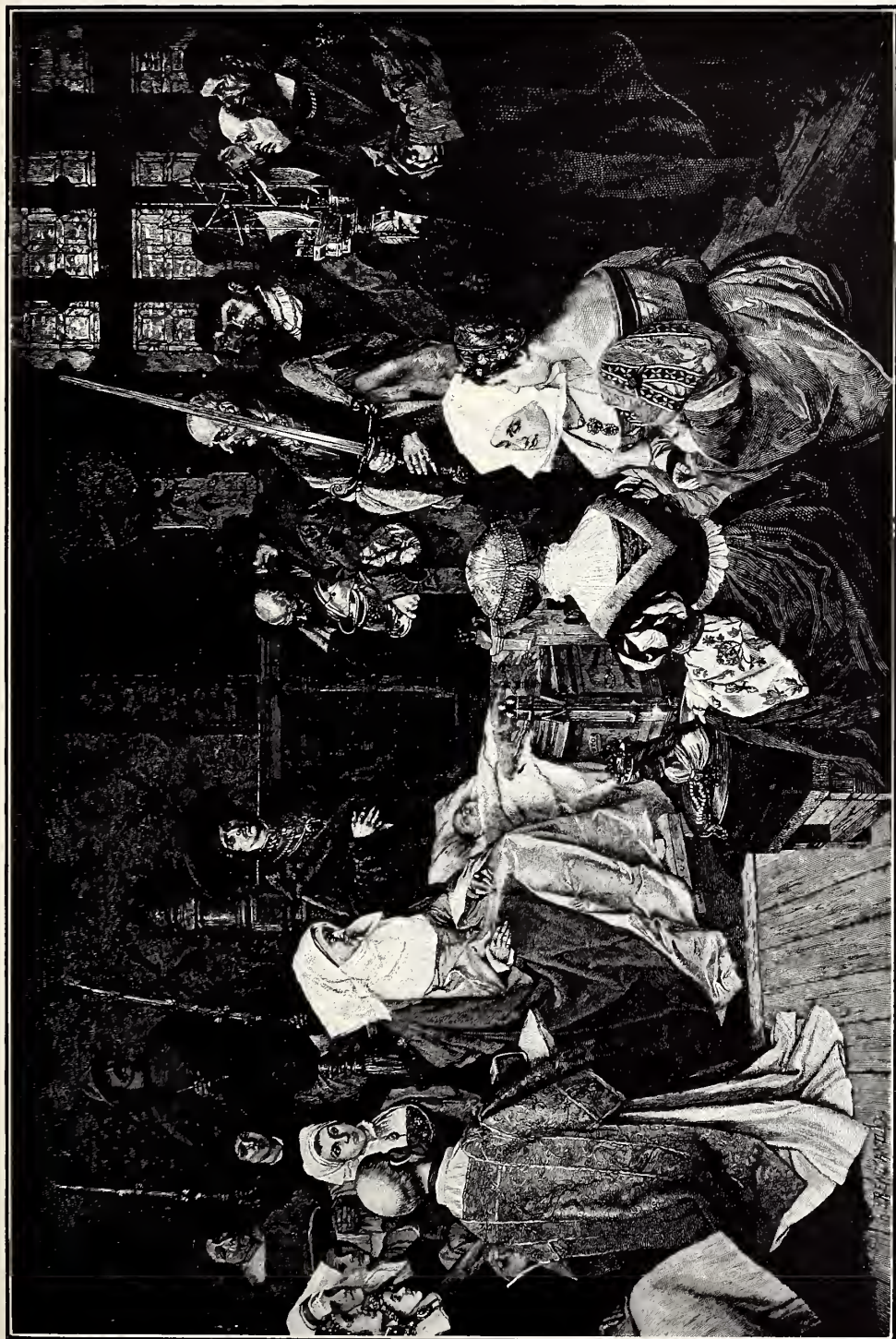
(The Emperor Charles V, Who Was to Rule Spain and Most of Europe, Born in Flanders Among Flemish Friends)

From a painting by the Flemish artist, Alb. de Briendt

POOR mad Joanna left two sons, Charles and Ferdinand. On the elder of these there was accumulated such a mass of inherited rights, titles, kingships and so on, as never one tiny babe had borne before. Think of it! This little Charles was heir to the wise Ferdinand of Aragon, as well as to his crazy daughter Joanna of Castile. So he became king of both these lands, and of their conquered country of Granada, and of all America which their ships had discovered. From his father Philip, little Charles became heir to all the Austrian possessions and all the Netherlands. Afterward they elected him Emperor of Germany also, as Charles V. In Spain his title was King Charles I.

Charles was born and educated in his father's Netherland domain of Flanders, among the free and sturdy Flemish burghers there. He was brought up as a Fleming, and was always more at home in their land than in either Spain or Germany. Moreover, with so many kingdoms in his hands, you will see he had scant time to attend much to any one land. When old King Ferdinand died, more than a year elapsed before young Charles entered Spain at all; and when he did it was with a crowd of Flemings at his heels. These were his personal friends, and both he and they intended that they should make their fortunes from the wealth which America was pouring into Spain.







SPAIN & MOST NOTED RULERS

(P. 1000) ... and their land and success...





SPAIN'S MOST NOTED RULERS

(Ferdinand and Isabella and Their Important Successors)

Arranged especially for the present series

IT is interesting to note how important were the matrimonial alliances of these Spanish rulers. Ferdinand, the chief founder of the dynasty, was a native of Aragon. His son-in-law and temporary successor Philip I was an Austrian, a Hapsburg as his characteristic picture shows. His son, Charles V, was born in Flanders, and despite Spanish mother and Austrian father showed many of the characteristics of the Flemish race. His son, Philip II, was however born and educated in Spain and became a thorough Spaniard. He wedded a French wife; but his son, Philip III, was bred in Spain and proved even more Spanish than his father. Failure of direct heirs finally shifted the crown through the French female line away from the Hapsburgs to that other fortunate royal family of Europe, the Bourbons, who were kings of France. Thus Philip V, the first Bourbon king of Spain was really a Frenchman; and even the later sovereigns here portrayed have been as much French as Spanish.

As for Charles V, the Fleming, he ruled Spain ignorantly, as a foreigner must. His attempt to enrich his Flemish followers resulted in such antagonism from the Spanish nobles that he abandoned it. Then the Spanish commons also rebelled against him. This startled the nobles and they aided Charles in utterly crushing the commons. The subtle king, now grown older and wiser, saw that this left the nobles also powerless to resist him, and he turned Spain into an absolute monarchy. His successors ruled with unlimited authority.





VII-79

Isabella II.
Isabella I.
Philip I.

Charles I. (V.)
Alfonso XII.
Philip V

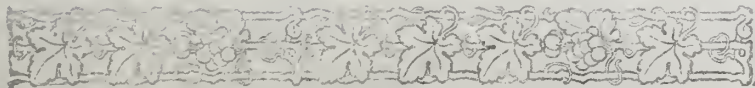
Maria Christina
Ferdinand V
Philip II.



PHILIP AND HIS COURT

(The previous Philip Seligson report in the *Atlantic* of the 1990s)

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PHILIP II AND HIS COURT

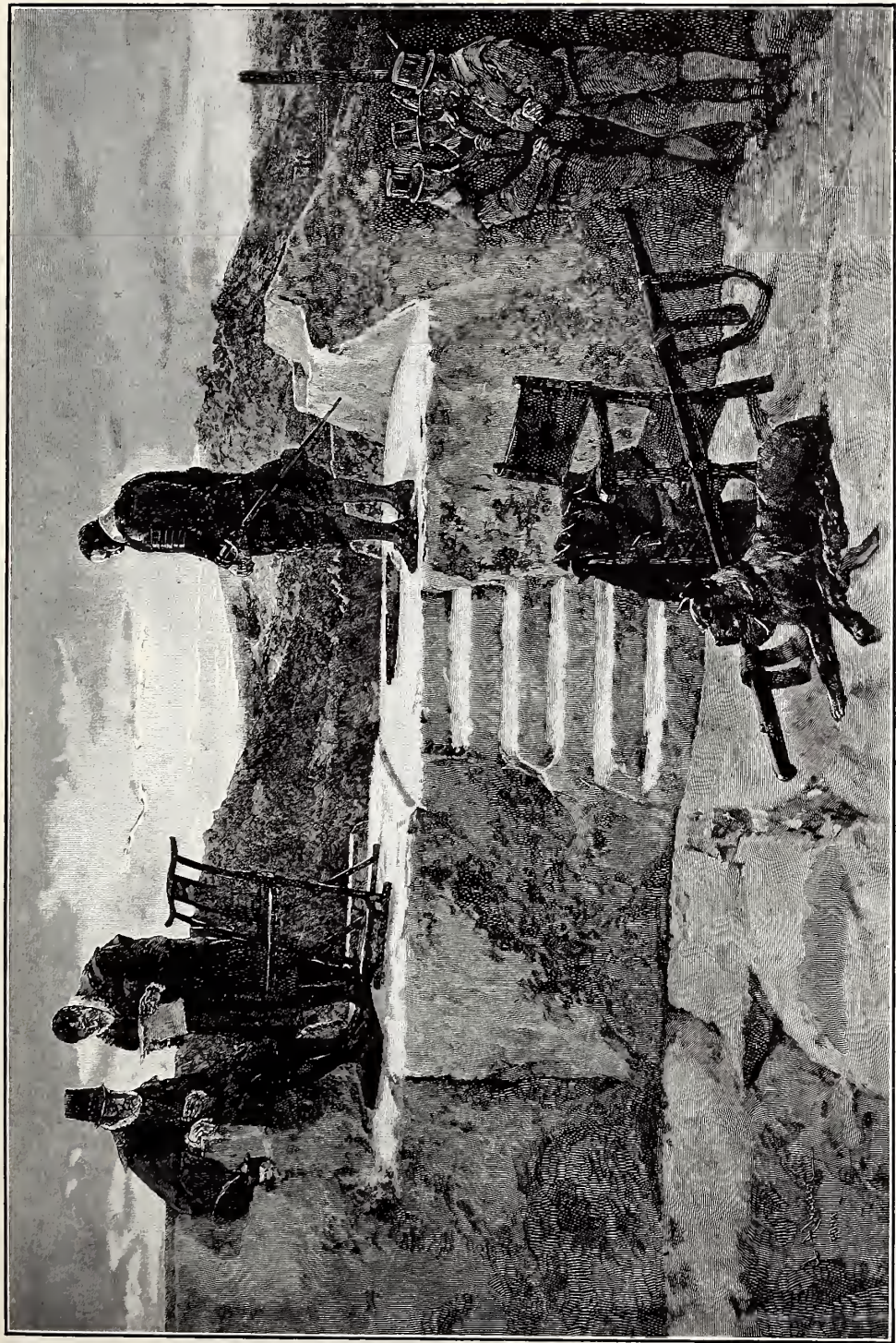
(The Suspicious Philip Secludes Himself in the Solitude of the Escorial)

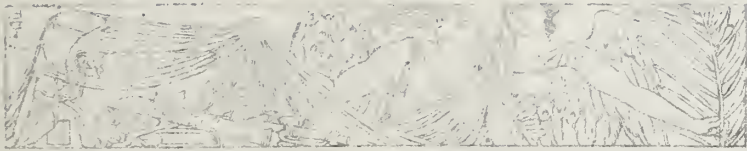
From a painting by the Spanish artist, L. Alvarez

TO foreign readers, Philip II is probably the best known king of Spain. He was the son of Charles V and ascended the throne on his father's abdication in 1556. Charles V divided his vast territories, so that Philip did not rule over Austria and Germany. His sovereignty was limited to Spain, the Netherlands, some part of Italy, and America. Throughout this region—and beyond it if he could—Philip was determined to enforce the Catholic faith. That was the great aim of his life.

Personally Philip was a rather shy man, haughty, gloomy, and intensely impressed both with his own importance and with that of his mission. He had seen his father grow to distrust and despise all men; and where his father had ended, Philip began. He trusted no one; he had no love for the splendor and display of a court. Therefore to protect himself equally from chatterers and from traitors, he built for himself the remarkable palace known as the Escorial. It was set on the open moorland a hard day's journey outside the new capital which he built at Madrid. To the Escorial came only such visitors as were specially summoned by the king. When their business was transacted, they were sent away at once. Friends or intimates, the king had none. All power was concentrated in his hands. Every sign of protest was punished by death. All Spain became what its monarch seemed, a mere living corpse.







LEBANTO

(The Destruction of Turkey's Naval Power by the Spaniards.)

From the original sketch by A. Vassier and the engraving by J. B. Huet.

WHILE the fleet of Turkey II. the Sultan's fleet, Spain at home the country, which its highest point of military power and a great amount of ships and vessels to introduce the Indian into the domain of the North. This shows the Northlands to be a great and the Spanish general, who gained, and remarkable success over them. Spanish troops were to be sent to the East, and on the sea also King Philip's general, who made and kept a good. Most important of these for his own and all his people was the battle of Lepanto, 1571, in which he with brother, in a battle of Lepanto, completely broke the power of the Turkish fleet.

From this a great deal of Turkish industry in all the Albanian world were threatened to be lost. Philip II. was to unite the Venetian and French fleets with his own, and with the aid of his own fleet, to attack the Turkish fleet. The command of the Greek and of the Venetian fleet was given to Don Juan of Austria, brother of Philip II. The Turkish fleet was commanded by the Grand Admiral, Piali Pasha. The battle was fought on the 7th of October, 1571, in the Gulf of Lepanto. The Turkish fleet was completely destroyed, and only a few ships escaped.





LEPANTO

(The Destruction of Turkey's Naval Power by the Spaniards)

From the historical series by the French master, Gustave Doré

WHILE the cold reign of Philip II was thus crushing Spain at home, the country reached its highest point of military power and repute abroad. Philip endeavored to introduce the Inquisition into his domain of the Netherlands. This drove the Netherlands to rebellion and the Spanish general, Alva, gained some remarkable victories over them. Spanish troops grew to be reputed the best in Europe. On the seas also King Philip gained some notable warlike successes. Most important of these for his own and all succeeding ages was the battle of Lepanto (1571), in which his half-brother, Don John of Austria, completely broke the power of the Turkish fleet.

Before this celebrated battle, the Turks, inheritors of all the Mahometan power, were threatening to conquer Europe. Philip II managed to unite the Venetian and Genoese and some other fleets with his own, and this mighty armament went searching for the royal Turkish fleet. They encountered it in the Greek gulf of Lepanto. Never before had such mighty armaments been gathered. Indeed the Turks with three hundred ships seemed so powerful that Don John's allies urged him to retreat. He however insisted on attacking, and with a priest in the bow of every Christian ship and a huge jewelled crucifix raised as a standard on his flagship he led his armament into the fray. After a desperate all day battle the Turks were completely crushed. Only thirty of their three hundred ships escaped.







THE EXTENSION OF THE WORKS

(Philip III Urged by His Priests, Denies the Fact of the Vision)

... by the ...

The variety of language used in the writing of the book is one of its most striking features. The author has a wide range of vocabulary and a strong command of the English language. The book is written in a clear, concise, and readable style, which makes it accessible to a wide range of readers. The author's use of language is one of the book's strengths, and it is a pleasure to read.





THE EXPULSION OF THE MOORS

(Philip III, Urged by His Priests, banishes the Last of the Moors)

From a painting by the contemporary German artist, F. Lang

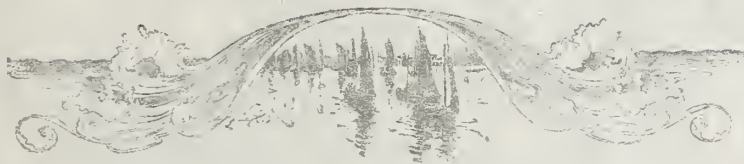
THE victory of Lepanto marked the zenith of Spanish glory. Encouraged by this triumph, Philip II prepared his celebrated "Invincible Armada" against England. He meant to crush the Protestants as he had crushed the Turks. But the Armada failed, and Philip died a broken man, leaving the Spanish throne to his young and feeble son, Philip III.

Young Philip III was a good king, deeply religious and wholly led by the counsel of his priests. He had, however, very little wit to see the real needs of his kingdom. The Spaniards themselves had become a nation of soldiers and despised physical labor. Much of the actual work of the country, the tilling of its fields, was done by the "Moriscos." These were the descendants of the conquered Moors, who had been allowed to remain in the country upon accepting the outward forms of Christianity. Almost all of them remained Mahometans in secret; and this was so well known that the priests urged Philip III to banish every one of the "hypocritical" race from his kingdom. He published the decree of banishment in 1610, and despite the lamentations of the despairing Moriscos they were all expelled.

The loss of these industrious folk contributed much to the downfall of Spanish prosperity.







ENGLAND CRUSHES THE SPANISH NAVY
(Spain's Defeat Off Cape Passaro Puts an End to Her Naval Power)

1888-1889. 11. 11. 1888. 1888. 1888.

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ENGLAND CRUSHES THE SPANISH NAVY (Spain's Defeat Off Cape Passaro Puts an End to Her Naval Power)

After a drawing by H. von Bartels

IN the year 1700 Charles II of Spain died without direct heirs, and left a will conferring his kingdom upon the French prince Philip, a grandson of Louis XIV, and hence a leading member of the great Bourbon family, rulers of France and of many other territories. After considerable fighting, Philip secured the throne, and thus as Philip V founded the present Bourbon royal house of Spain.

Philip's entry into Spain infused a new energy into the enfeebled and exhausted government. He secured an able assistant in his noted minister Alberoni, an Italian diplomat. Together they succeeded in making Spain again for a brief time an important factor in European affairs. Unfortunately she became allied against England in the European wars, and England captured Gibraltar. Alberoni then secured peace and set to work to build a Spanish navy. So successfully did he labor that he assured his master that, if given five years for preparation, he would make Spain again the chief country of Europe. King Philip, however, was too eager for war and forced his unready country into another struggle with England. The Spanish fleet captured the great Mediterranean islands, Sardinia and Sicily. But then the English fleet encountered the newly built Spanish navy off Cape Passaro and completely destroyed it. This disaster extinguished the last flickering flame of Spain's once mighty naval power.







LAST DAYS OF THE OLD MONARCHY

(A Receipt Under Charles IV While Napoleon Was Emperor of Spain)

TO ARRIVE the close of the nineteenth century, a general
 campaign toward reform was in progress and found
 place in even the expanded Spain. Its agents and agents
 working toward Charles III, endeavored to let his people
 and those then to a sense of their own needs. *Wine and*
whisky (aged others) were to be sold at a discount and the
 country was to be reformed. The country was to be
 reformed by the king - a great plan and a great
 and was succeeded by his son, Charles IV, who was the first
 reformer in the world.

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LAST DAYS OF THE OLD MONARCHY

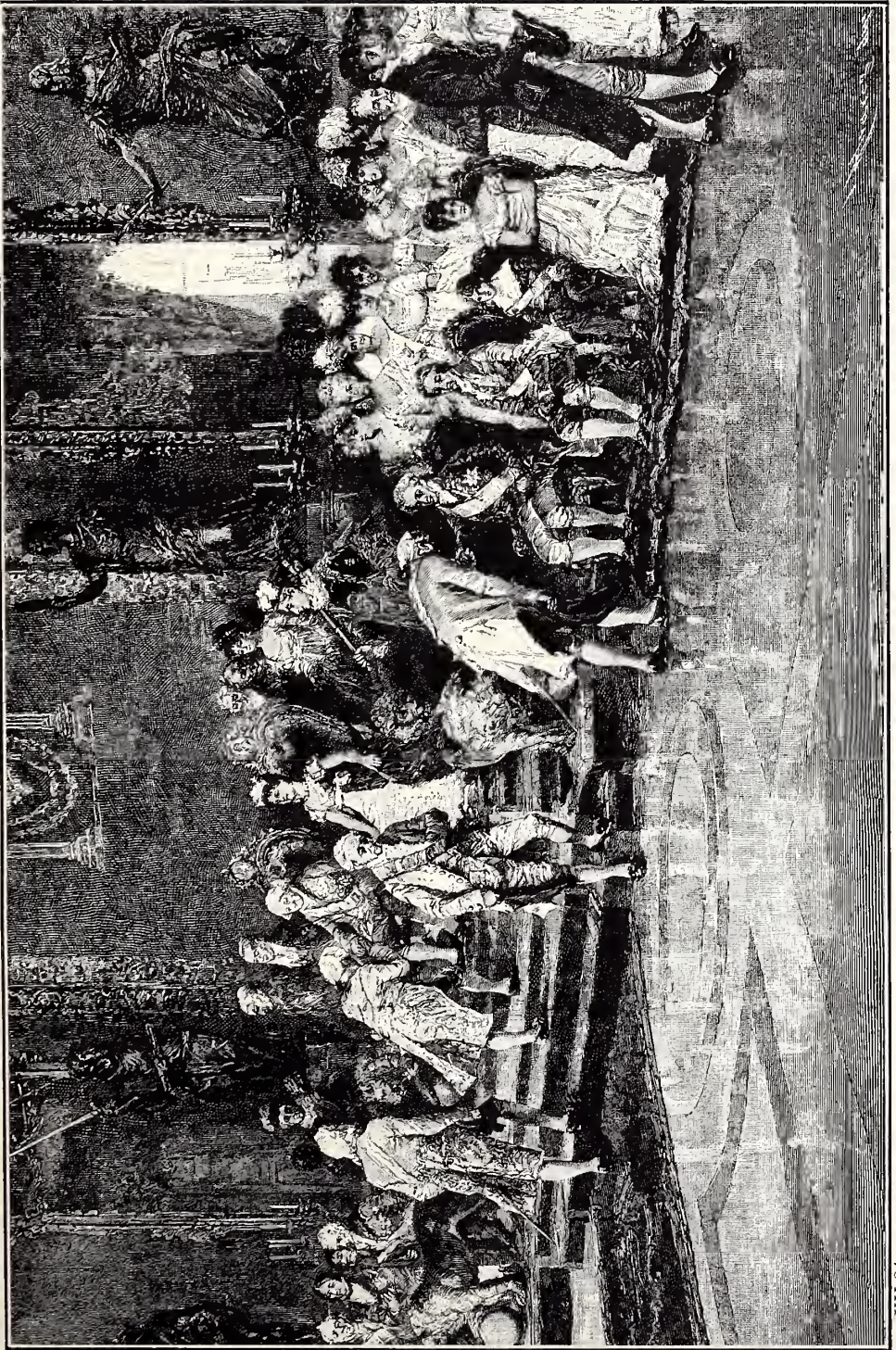
(A Reception Under Charles IV While Napoleon Was Conquering Spain)

From a painting by the contemporary Spanish artist, L. Alvarez

TOWARD the close of the eighteenth century a general impulse toward reform swept over Europe, and found an echo even in exhausted Spain. Its earnest and hard-working sovereign, Charles III, endeavored to aid his people and arouse them to a sense of their own needs. Wide and well-managed efforts were made to encourage agriculture and commerce and to extend education. The Spaniards, however, responded poorly to their king's energetic plans; and he died and was succeeded by his son Charles IV, just as the French Revolution broke forth.

This evidence of where liberal tendencies might lead, so terrified Charles IV that he became a thoroughly "reactionary" sovereign. He checked all of his father's reforms; so that whatever light had begun to dawn upon the Spanish darkness, was completely trampled out. Charles IV was so weak of spirit as to be almost feeble minded; and the court of Spain which was thus called to face the terrible storms which swept Europe during the French Revolution, was perhaps the worst and most contemptible Spain had ever known. Immorality flaunted itself flagrantly. The queen had her favorite, the handsome but utterly ignorant and illiterate Godoy, made chief minister. He aped the airs of royalty and, as our picture shows, courtiers were compelled to kiss his hand as they did that of the king and queen. This trio of pompous incompetents plunged Spain into a hopeless warfare with the mighty French Republic.





pretext being the discovery of certain sinister plots among the Jews. The application, in 1478, to Pope Sixtus IV. for the reorganization of the Inquisition was followed by the action of the crown in appointing the inquisitors and taking sole charge of the whole horrible business. The Pope protested, but the Spanish crown maintained its assumption; and, in 1483, the Inquisition opened its appalling work under Thomas de Torquemada. In 1492 just after the surrender of Granada its cruelty expelled the Jews from Spain in a body, torturing all who remained and refused Christianity. Then the Pope tried to lessen the rigors of the tribunal, but little or no attention was paid to his protests. The historian Llorente asserts that during the sixteen years that Torquemada held office, 9,000 people were condemned to the flames, and that his successor in eight years put 1,600 to a similar death. Other historians declare the statements of Llorente grossly exaggerated, but, making all possible deductions from his figures, the work of the Inquisition in the New as well as the Old World was frightful beyond description.

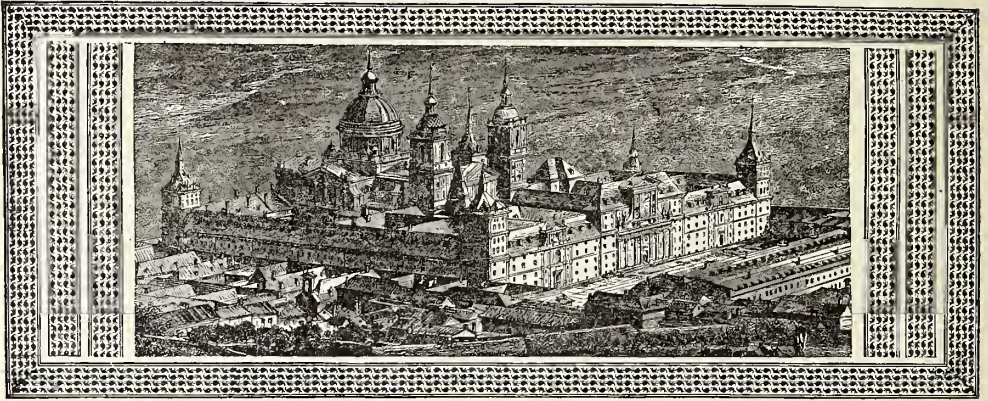
Let us sum up briefly the subsequent history of this terrible engine. Its severity was abated in Spain in the latter part of the seventeenth century, and under Joseph Bonaparte it was repressed, in 1808, until the Restoration; suppressed again on the establishment of the new constitution in 1820; partially revived five years later, and finally abolished in 1835.

The persecution and deportation of the Moriscos continued until 1610, when the last half million were driven out after the previous exiles. With their destruction vanished the culture, refinement, the arts and sciences that had made southern Spain a beacon light among the nations of the world.

82



HENRY OF CASTILE DEFIED BY THE FRIENDS OF ISABELLA



THE ESCURIAL

Chapter CXXXV

SPAIN UNDER THE HAPSBURGS



ERDINAND and Isabella were singularly unhappy in the misfortunes of all their five children. These were sought in marriage by Europe's foremost rulers; but Isabella's only son and two of her daughters died in their early days of youth and promise. Of the two surviving daughters, the younger was that Catharine of Spain, who wedded Henry VIII. of England, and to divorce whom he broke with the Pope and quarrelled with most of Europe.

The older daughter, Joanna, was married to Philip of Hapsburg, only son of the great German Emperor, Maximilian of Austria. This young couple thus seemed ultimately destined to rule the combined Spanish and Austrian possessions, then at their widest extent, including all America and most of Europe. But alas! Philip died, and Joanna, who had loved him devotedly and had always shown symptoms of insanity, went completely out of her mind at his loss. It is one of the saddest tales in history; for the poor mad queen insisted that her husband was not dead, and she bore his coffin everywhere about with her.

This final breakdown of her intellect did not come until after Isabella had died and Joanna had borne to Philip two sons, to be inheritors of all this wealth and sorrow. Joanna's oldest son, Charles of Hapsburg, was named King of Castile, in 1504, to succeed his grandmother, Isabella. But as Charles was an infant, as his mother was insane, and as his Austrian father, Philip, soon died,

the real control of Castile remained in the same hands that had so long held it, those of Ferdinand of Aragon, widowed now, grown old, and cold, and very wise, and very crafty.

No difficulties of state marred his reign, and at his death, in 1516, he left the Spanish domain at its highest efficiency. Young Charles, a cold and shy but highly educated lad of sixteen, inherited all his grandfather's possessions, and was promptly declared to be of age, King of Aragon as well as Castile, and of all Aragon's Italian possessions. A year later his other grandfather, the German Emperor Maximilian, also died, and Charles succeeded to all the properties of the great house of Hapsburg.

Of the reign of this young world-ruler, Charles I. of Spain, Charles V. of Germany, you have already heard. He was neither Austrian, nor German, nor Spanish. He had been born at Ghent, in the Netherlands, where his father, Philip, held rule, and his early training was Flemish.

Taking up the rule of Spain where Ferdinand had laid it down, Charles easily made his authority there absolute. Spain had, indeed, a sort of parliament called the Cortes, but Ferdinand had deprived this of almost all power. The Spaniards had learned to trust their sovereigns, and there was no machinery of government to thwart the young despot's will.

The nobles, indeed, looked with dislike upon the rule of a man who was not a Spaniard. In those days, the voyage between the Netherlands and Spain was a considerable undertaking; and Ferdinand had left a will placing the kingdom in charge of Cardinal Ximenes as regent until the arrival of Charles. The cardinal was an able and wise prelate, who did much to smoothe the way for the new sovereign. Had he not done so, there might have been open revolt. It required months of urging on the part of Ximenes before Charles visited his dominion, but he finally set out, and arrived in the month of September, 1517. He treated his faithful servant with such gross discourtesy that Ximenes died before completing two years of his regency. This insulting course, it is said, was due to the interference of the King's Flemish ministers, he having assumed the rule of Flanders several years before.

When the Emperor Maximilian died, there were a number of competitors for the imperial throne of Germany. Charles was elected, mainly through the influence of the Elector Frederick of Saxony, and on the 22d of October, 1520, was crowned at Aix-la-Chapelle, the Pope giving him the title of Roman Emperor. You will recognize the period as one of tremendous agitation in Germany owing to the crusade against the Catholic Church by Luther. Alarmed by the excitement which threatened a convulsion and overturning of everything, the famous Diet of Worms was held in 1521, before which Luther made his declaration that marks an epoch in the history of Protestantism.

Meanwhile, the towns of Castile had leagued themselves together in a war to maintain their ancient liberties. The Emperor marched thither a force which brought them under subjection. Soon after he became involved in a war with the Turks under Solyman the Great, and also defeated them. Then followed a war with France, whose armies, after long fighting and varied fortune, were driven out of most of their conquests in Italy. Francis I. of France became a prisoner to Charles at Pavia, in 1525.

Connected with those stirring times is the history of Ignatius de Loyola, born in the Basque provinces, in 1491. He served a while as page in the court of Ferdinand, and then his restless nature led him to embrace the profession of arms. His fortitude was proved when in battle he received two frightful wounds in the legs, was taken prisoner by the French, and by them carried to his paternal castle of Loyola, where he hovered between life and death for a long time owing to a severe surgical operation. When he recovered, he found himself suffering from a partial deformity, owing to the poor setting of one of the fractured limbs. He had it re-broken and set again, and then, since another long and tedious confinement was before him, his light-hearted and frivolous temperament found relief in reading all the romances upon which he could lay hands. When the stock was exhausted, he took up the solemn volume, "Lives of the Saints." He became absorbed, and was soon thrilled with a spiritual enthusiasm, that led him to throw aside his military ambition, turn his back on his friends, and give all his energies to the cause of religion.

In the garb of a wretched beggar he retired to the monastery of Montserrat and hung up his arms as token that henceforward his life was to be devoted to spiritual warfare. Withdrawing to a secluded cavern, he led such a life of austerity and self-denial that he was utterly worn out and was carried back to the hospital in which he had formerly served. When his powers rallied, he made his way to Rome, where he received the papal benediction of Adrian VI., and then trudged as a beggar to Venice and embarked for the Holy Land. His wish was to remain at Jerusalem and preach to the infidels, but the local authorities discouraged him, and he returned to Venice and Barcelona. Conscious of his deficiency in education, he set resolutely to work, when past the age of thirty, to learn the rudiments of grammar. He spent years in study at different places, and completed his task in Paris, sometimes incurring the censure of the authorities by his attempts at religious teaching in public. There it was that he formed the organization of the Jesuits, whose influence has been of the most marked nature on the religious and moral character of the modern world. His biography has been written in nearly all languages. Dying in 1556, his name was admitted to the preliminary step of beatification in the

Church of Rome, in 1609, and he was solemnly canonized as a saint in 1622, by Gregory XV.

The Pope became alarmed over the continuous successes of Charles and made common cause with France and the leading Italian States, declaring the King of France released from the obligations assumed in his treaty with Charles. The Pope was jealous of any encroachments upon his Italian domains, and was determined to keep the Emperor out of them, but his attempt was the sowing of the wind and the reaping of the whirlwind; for Charles of Bourbon, former Constable of France, captured and plundered Rome and made the Pope himself prisoner. Here was an opportunity for Charles to play the hypocrite, and he did it to perfection. He expressed great sorrow for the occurrence, caused his court to go into mourning, and directed prayers to be said for the liberation of the holy father, and yet it was by the Emperor's own orders that he was kept prisoner for many months. Peace was made in 1529 on terms satisfactory to Charles.

The tumult created by Luther would not down, and Charles was hopeful of bringing it to an end and restoring tranquillity to the empire; but he would not recognize the principles of the Protestants, and they on their part refused to help him in his war with the Turks, who had overrun Hungary and were besieging Vienna. The Protestant princes went further, and, in 1531, formed the League of Smalcald, allying themselves with England and France as a means of self-protection. The Turks were still threatening Austria, and Charles perforce made some concessions to the Protestants.

Two brothers known as Barbarossa, renegade Greeks, had made themselves the terror of the Mediterranean. As Mahometan corsairs, they became masters of Algeria and Tunis, and robbed and slew with as much daring as did their successors nearly three centuries later, when the United States brought them to terms. Spain and Italy suffered so much from these pirates that their commerce was in danger of extinction. The Barbarossas were established in Tunis, whither Charles sent an expedition from Spain against them. The miscreants were utterly defeated, and more than 20,000 Christian captives, belonging to different nations, which would do nothing for them, were set free. This naturally added to the popularity of the Emperor, but he alienated his own people by his subsequent course. War broke out with France, and a truce was established, but it did not last long, and hostilities began again in 1542. The great success which seemed always to follow Charles did not desert him now, and he was successful at Mülberg in April, 1547, against the Protestant princes of Germany.

Now, however, the tide turned. It was so plain to all that Charles meant to convert the German empire into a hereditary possession of his family that a

more formidable opposition than ever arose, and the Emperor was compelled to yield before Duke Maurice of Saxony and the Protestants. Unable to escape the humiliation, he pledged them the peaceful enjoyment of their religion, and this pledge was confirmed by the Diet of Augsburg, in 1555.

"Vanity of vanities—all is vanity!" Charles became weary of the ceaseless vexations and never-ending trials of his stormy life, and determined to fling the burden from his shoulders. There was only one way of doing this, and he did it. Perhaps he was disgusted with his own tortuous course, his intrigue, his double dealing, and the seeming impossibility of leading an honest life. On the 25th of October, 1555, he called together an assembly of his States and announced his purpose of seeking repose and devoting the remainder of his days to the service of God. He resigned his royal rights in favor of his son, but was unable to secure for him the imperial throne. Relinquishing to him the crown of Spain, the Emperor retired to the monastery of Yuste, in Estremadura, where he thought he was serving God by spending a part of his time in mechanical amusements, a greater part in eating and drinking, and a much less part in religious exercises. Then he became a gloomy ascetic, discontented with himself and with the world, unhappy and miserable, and so he died, September 21, 1558.

Among his Spanish subjects Charles was always fairly popular. He was a mighty sovereign whose state lent splendor to their land, not seen sufficiently often to become familiar and despised. He crushed the power of the nobles, which naturally won him favor with the poorer classes, and he offered to the hardy Spanish fighters a field of adventure and plunder in Germany, of which they eagerly took advantage. The Spanish troops, trained by centuries of fighting, were long reckoned the best of Europe.

Charles was succeeded by his brother Ferdinand as Emperor, while his only son became Philip II. of Spain. Philip was born at Valladolid in 1527, and educated with extreme care. Possessing decided ability, he became a noted mathematician and accomplished linguist, but with all this he was a man of singular temperament and tastes. He despised the chivalric ideas of the time, was very reserved, rarely smiled, and seemed to distrust everybody. He spoke with such extraordinary slowness that it was impossible for it to be natural, and he assumed a calmness under the most exciting occasions that deceived no one. He was in his teens when entrusted under the direction of a council with the government of Spain, and when sixteen he espoused Mary of Portugal, who died three years later. He followed exactly the policy of his father, which was the maintenance and extension of absolute rule, and the unwavering support and propagation of the Catholic religion.

In 1554 Philip married Mary Tudor, Queen of England. His absorbing

ambition was to restore England to the Catholic Church; and, to win the confidence of his wife's subjects, he threw off his natural reserve and did all he could to ingratiate himself into their favor. His purpose was discovered. Added to his humiliating disappointment was the nagging jealousy of his wife, so Philip, in 1555, shook the English dust from his shoes and never again set foot in that country.

It was in the latter part of the same year, as you will remember, that Philip, through the abdication of his father, became the most powerful potentate in Europe. Reflect for a moment upon the immensity of his domain, which included Spain, the two Sicilies, the Milanese, the Low Countries, Franche Comté, Peru, and Mexico. He had under his control the best disciplined armies of the age, and they were led by generals who had no superiors anywhere. No people in Europe were so wealthy as his subjects, though his father's numerous wars had left little in the national treasury.

Philip was bigoted and intensely eager to begin his crusade for religion; but his hand was stayed for the time by the league formed by the Pope, the Sultan, and France, to wrest his Italian dominions from him. He did not wish to go to war with the Pope, but he overcame his scruples after a while and placed the defence of the two Sicilies in the hands of the infamous Duke of Alva, who soon drove out the French and the forces of the Pope, and conquered the papal territories, while Philip himself pressed the war strongly in the north, where the French were defeated at St. Quentin, in August, 1557, and at Gravelines in the following July. These Spanish successes compelled his enemies to make peace.

By this time Philip was a widower, and he set out to win the hand of Elizabeth, Queen of England, who, as you know, refused every offer of that nature. The personality of a wife or husband makes little difference to a sovereign, and finding he could not secure the English Queen, Philip turned to Isabella of France, whom having espoused, he returned to Spain, where he remained.

His realm being at peace, Philip now gave all his energies to the propagation of his religion. The first step was to replenish his treasury. He could force any contribution he wished from Spain and America, for in those places he held absolute sway; but it was different in his other states, where something in the nature of free institutions prevailed. As a means, therefore, to this end, the King made the attempt to introduce the Inquisition into the Low Countries and Italy. The indignant people kept it out of Naples and Milan, while it was so shackled in Sicily as to be practically powerless. Angered by these failures, Philip bent all his power to introducing the terrible thing into the Low Countries. He succeeded, and it raged for a while, but the Catholics joined with the Protestants in rebellion.

The terrible Duke of Alva was sent to suppress the uprising. He established a tribunal, before which were dragged all suspected heretics or rebels, and his unspeakable cruelties drove over a hundred thousand fugitives from the country. Flanders, or modern Belgium, submitted to him in despair; but the northern provinces kept up the struggle, formed the Dutch Republic, and for over seventy years resisted all the power of Spain. It was this exhaustive war which perhaps more than any other single cause contributed to the downfall of Spain. Like the quicksand, the Netherlands devoured men and money in an unending stream.

Meanwhile, Philip's half-brother, Don John of Austria, had conquered the Mahometans of the East in the great sea-fight of Lepanto (1571), and Philip had plunged still further toward ruin by despatching against England the "Invincible Armada" (1588).

The direct male line in Portugal became extinct in 1580, and Philip promptly laid claim to the throne. The Duke of Alva, who had been banished from the Spanish court for a private quarrel, was summoned by the King to lead an army into Portugal to maintain the claim. The duke speedily drove out Don Antonio, grandson of John III, who had taken possession of the throne, and subdued the country. With his usual rapacity and cruelty, Alva seized all the treasures himself and allowed his soldiers to plunder and ravage at will. Philip wished to investigate his conduct, but was afraid to do so, and the duke died about a year later.

The hardly less perfidious Catherine de Medicis had come to power in the French court, and the union between France and Spain became closer than before. Catherine hesitated to accept all of Philip's bloody schemes for the extirpation of the heretics, but there is little doubt that both he and Alva urged her to the Massacre of St. Bartholomew. When the Huguenot Henry of Navarre became heir-presumptive to the French throne, Philip allied himself with the Guises and other Catholic leaders who were in revolt. His bigotry led him to persist in these intrigues long after all possible hope for the Guises had vanished, and because of this Henry declared war upon him. It went against the Spaniards, who were glad to make peace in May, 1598. Four months later Philip died in his palace of the Escorial. It was he who built this celebrated royal residence of the Spanish kings. He transferred the capital of the country to Madrid, and then built the Escorial outside of the city. In its gloomy recesses he planned his stealthy plots and treacherous cruelties.

No more fanatical follower of the Catholic faith ever lived than Philip II. He was absolutely without a drop of mercy in his heart for any one of another religion. Once when one of his friends protested against some shocking cruelties, he grimly replied that if his own son were a heretic he could look on and

enjoy his burning to death. He broke the chivalrous spirit that had once been the pride of Spain, ground her under his savage oppression, and treated the Moriscos as if they were so many serpents not fitted to crawl over the ground. Yet it would be passing strange if this ruler did not have some qualities that can be commended. Petrus Johannes Blok, Professor of Dutch History in the University of Leyden, has this to say of him :

“ Thus died the man who had once been the mightiest prince of the earth, who had dreamed of universal sovereignty, ever hampered in his ambitions and comprehensive plans by the weakness of the means as well as the narrowness of his spirit. The universal sovereignty of Spain and the supremacy of the Catholic Church—these were the two ideas for which he had lived, welding the two in his spirit into one coherent maxim. From morning to evening the sombre, reserved man had striven more than forty years for the realization of this aim, exerting an indefatigable activity, devoting himself in his lonely study to the great goal for which he was ready to sacrifice everything, and did sacrifice much—his own happiness, that of his own family, the prosperity, the riches of his states, the lives of thousands and thousands of his subjects. And when he died he was further than ever from his goal. He left his successor an exhausted treasury and an empire ruined by a war which was not yet finished. The curse of posterity was on his memory for centuries after his death, casting suspicion on his best feelings, his zealous faith, and his love for his children, as though they were hypocritical. Not until our time has it been made clear that in the heart of this politician, full of political cunning, of devilish revenge, of low craft—in the heart of this little-spirited, narrow, sombre, bitter king—there were also great world-ranging thoughts, noble feelings of belief, hearty love, rich artistic sympathies, and devotion to higher ideals.”

By his fourth wife, Anne of Austria, Philip left a son, born in 1578, who now became Philip III. In the following year he married the Princess Margaret of Austria, by whom he had seven children. The assertion has been made that his father, in order to prevent his son becoming too assertive while still an heir, took measures to have his mind dwarfed. This is not credible, but Philip III. was in reality little more than an imbecile. He was lazy, had not the slightest liking for the affairs of state, and, abandoning himself to indulgence, turned over public matters to miserable favorites. He allowed the war in the Netherlands to go on, and Ostend was captured in 1604, after a siege of three years. It was under Philip III. that the last of the Moriscos were, despite their entreaties, driven out of Spain. He died in 1621, and it is of him that the astounding story is told that one day he found himself roasting before the fire, whereupon he sent a messenger to tell some other messenger to tell some one else to instruct still another officer to move him farther back from

the flame, but before the whole round required by Spanish etiquette could be completed, the poor King was so nearly broiled that he fell ill and died.

This death brought Philip IV. to the throne when seventeen years old. He was little better than his father, and, like him, turned over the government to a set of incompetents. Although the country was going down hill fast, the court never saw more splendid entertainments. To one of these Charles, Prince of Wales, afterward Charles I. of England, went in company with the Duke of Buckingham in disguise, with the object of wooing the Infanta Maria, sister of Philip, but the scheme came to naught.

Philip IV. married Elizabeth, daughter of Henry IV. of France, and chose for his first minister the Count of Olivarez, whose ambition and atrocious policy brought many calamities to the kingdom. War was renewed with the Dutch, and did not end until the peace of Westphalia. The Catalans revolted and begged the aid of the French King. Philip roused himself to conduct the war in person, but Count Olivarez had not the courage to face the enemy, and set on foot a plot to assassinate Cardinal Richelieu and dethrone the French King. The war dragged on from 1635 to 1659, when the Catalans grew weary of the French rule, and were received back into the former fold, without any punishment whatever for their revolt.

The treaty which brought the end to this strife was known as that of the Pyrenees. It arranged that the Infanta Maria Teresa should marry Louis XIV. of France. Such an alliance was sure to create opposition among the other crowned heads, and it was quieted by the solemn pledge of Louis to yield all his claims to the Spanish crown both for himself and his successors, but the pledge was broken in the lifetime of Louis himself.

Portugal threw off the Spanish yoke in 1640, and the war thus started lasted till 1665, when the Portuguese were successful at Villaviciosa. This crowning calamity seemed to break the heart of Philip, who died three months later. What a melancholy man he must have been when it is said of him that he was seen to smile only three times during his whole life!

It must not be forgotten that Velasquez, born at Seville in 1599, became court painter to Philip IV. in 1623, and was the greatest of Spanish artists. He is noted chiefly as a portrait painter, and when we look upon the likenesses produced by his marvellous brush, we know we are gazing into the faces of the most perfect resemblances that human skill can produce. Velasquez also excelled in history, landscape, and genre, and, like most of the Spanish painters, he belongs to what is called the naturalist school. His greatest works are in the galleries of Madrid, whither thousands repair every year to admire them.

This was also the period in which Cervantes, the greatest of Spanish writers

produced his *Don Quixote*. Cervantes was a soldier and an adventurer, a playwright and a teller of short stories; but the foreign world knows him only as the author of *Don Quixote*. Whatever of Spanish chivalry had not been crushed by the tyranny of the court and of the Inquisition, Cervantes laughed out of existence by heaping ridicule upon it in his immortal novel.



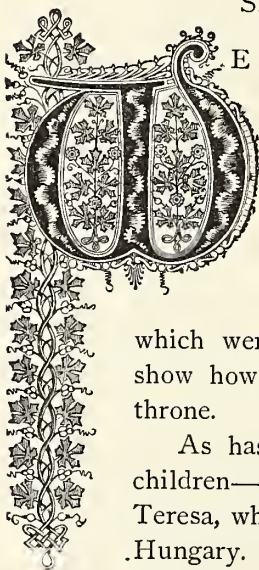
CHARLES V. IN PROCESSION WITH THE POPE



THE DEFENCE OF SARAGOSSA

Chapter CXXXVI

SPAIN UNDER THE BOURBONS



WE now approach the reign of the first Bourbon in Spain. The founder of the historical family of that name, which came in time to possess several European thrones, was Adhemar, at the beginning of the tenth century. The name itself comes from the castle and seignory of Bourbon, in the ancient province of Bourbonnais, in the central part of France. This is not the place to follow the ramifications of the many collateral branches, which were identified with numerous sovereignties, but rather to show how the Bourbons came into the possession of the Spanish throne.

As has been stated; Philip IV. died in 1665. He left three children—Charles, who now became Charles II. of Spain; Maria Teresa, who married Louis XIV. of France, and Margaret, Queen of Hungary. Under Charles the Spanish kingdom rapidly declined, but such was the mighty prestige she had gained during the preceding two centuries that even in her decay she held the respect of other nations. Before his death in 1700, Charles, who was childless, promised the Spanish throne to both Charles of Hapsburg, Archduke of Austria, and Philip of Bourbon, the grandson of Louis XIV. and Maria Theresa.

The question of the succession was of the highest importance to other nations, especially to England, Germany, and Holland; for the Spanish crown carried with it the sovereignty of the Netherlands, the Milanese, Naples, Sicily, and the enormous possessions in the New World. If all these went to the French Philip, there was good ground for alarm, since Philip was a mere boy,

and it was his ambitious and shrewd grandfather, Louis XIV., who would be the real ruler. Louis was already the mightiest king in Europe, and such an accession to his power might make him irresistible. So most of the Powers of Europe supported Charles of Hapsburg, who was a younger son of the German Emperor Leopold.

You might have supposed that the Spaniards themselves would be allowed some voice in the matter, and, indeed, their Cortes met and offered the throne to the French aspirant, Philip. He was duly crowned as Philip V.; but that did not discourage the allies, who sent Charles into the land with an army of Austrians and English to assert his claim to the crown; while they all together turned against Louis XIV. and attacked him in the "War of the Spanish Succession."

This was the war of Marlborough's victories. Gibraltar was wrenched forever from Spain and became English. At Vigo the French fleets were destroyed, and Toulon was besieged both by sea and land. The French forces in Italy were sent in headlong flight by Prince Eugene, who scared France by his approach to its boundaries. In the midst of these crushing calamities Louis was sorely afflicted by the death of his only son and two of his grandsons, so that the lonely old monarch found that the only one left in the direct line of succession was his infant great-grandson.

An extraordinary complication secured to Philip his doubtful hold upon the throne of Spain. When the war had gone on for more than twelve years, Charles of Hapsburg, through a series of deaths, became Emperor of Germany. Now, if he should become King of Spain also, the "balance of power" would be more endangered than by the choice of Philip of Bourbon. So what did England and Holland do but turn round and ratify the nomination of Philip for the Spanish crown! Louis was astonished indeed, and another forceful illustration was given of the criminal foolishness of war. That for the Spanish Succession was concluded by the treaty of Utrecht (1713) and of Rastadt (1714). Louis XIV. died the next year, and that is how Philip V. became the first Bourbon King of Spain.

Philip was born at Versailles in 1683, and married Maria Louisa, daughter of Victor Amadeus. She died in 1714, and he espoused Elizabeth Farnese of Parma, who had no trouble in persuading her husband to commit the government to Alberoni, who was successively made grandee, cardinal, and prime minister. Of Philip, the historian says he was noted for good nature, had few faults and as few virtues, with just and honorable sentiments, but was wholly deficient in energy, with no taste for anything beyond devotional exercises and the chase. He was made to be governed, and was wholly under the control of his talented wife, to whom he could refuse nothing.

The career of Alberoni was remarkable. It was he who destroyed the last liberties and rights of the Spanish people. In his insatiate ambition he knew no such thing as scruple or honor. To please his mistress, he violated the treaty of Utrecht by invading Sardinia, hoping to re-establish the monarchy of Charles V. and Philip II. This audacious act caused the regent of France to break off his alliance with Spain and to unite with England and Germany. Undismayed, Alberoni pressed the war, even after the Spanish fleet in the Mediterranean had been destroyed by an English one (1719). He angered the French King by patronizing the French Protestants, and stirred the resentment of England by his open friendship for the Pretender; he did his utmost to make Peter of Russia and Charles XII. of Sweden his allies, to drive Austria into a war with the Turks and to incite a revolt in Hungary. Through his intrigues with the French court he actually secured the arrest of the Duke of Orleans, the regent.

By this time, however, the complaints against the firebrand frightened Philip, and he concluded a treaty of peace, one of whose conditions was that Alberoni should be dismissed. It may be doubted, however, whether Philip would have taken this decisive action but for the urging of his wife, Elizabeth, who could no longer stand the arrogance of her late favorite. In December, 1720, the prime minister was notified that he must leave Madrid within twenty-four hours and Spain within five days.

What a striking commentary on human greatness that this man, who had kept all Europe in a turmoil, now did not know whither to turn! He was in that dreadful position of not having a living friend, for every Power hated him, and none more bitterly than the Pope of Rome. Alberoni disguised himself and took a fictitious name, but was arrested in Genoese territory, and on the urgency of the Pope and the Spanish monarch, was imprisoned. He soon recovered his liberty, however, and Innocent XIII. coming to the papacy, all the rights and dignities of a cardinal were restored to Alberoni, who lived to be nearly ninety years old.

Philip's dislike of the vexations of royalty became so intense in 1724 that he abdicated in favor of his son, who died a few months later, and, therefore, does not figure among the Kings of Spain, for the father was obliged to reassume the detested crown, which he held until his death, in 1746. He was succeeded by his son, Ferdinand VI., who proved to be a just and humane ruler. His intelligent energy developed the internal welfare of his country, strengthened the navy, and greatly increased the manufactures. His wise political course placed his brother on the throne of Naples. Since his death occurred in 1759, his reign saw the destruction of Lisbon, Lima, and Quito by earthquakes.

Charles, the brother of Ferdinand, now came to the throne. He was King of Naples, which he surrendered for the crown of Spain at the death of his brother, Ferdinand. Under him there was a considerable revival of commerce and different industries, and could the regenerating process have been kept up Spain might have won something of her former power and prestige. But Charles was called upon to go the way of all flesh in 1788, and was succeeded by his son of the same name, who was forty years old, and one of the most abominable examples of the Bourbon family that has cursed so many nations and peoples.

Manuel de Godoy, Duke of Alcudia, was a handsome youth, who at the age of twenty entered the King's bodyguard at Madrid and became a favorite of the weak King as well as the vicious Queen. She had been the Princess Maria Louisa of Parma. Godoy had honors heaped upon him, and was afterward known as the Duke of Alcudia and the Prince of Peace. In the brief space of four years, he moved up from the rank of a private in the Life Guard to that of prime minister of Spain and Knight of the Order of the Golden Fleece.

This wretch became the power behind the throne and the real ruler of Spain. Everybody except the King knew that he was the lover of the Queen, who was shamelessly infatuated with him. In all the trouble that followed, the "poor Prince" was first in her thought, and all her efforts were for his welfare. He was the most unpopular man in the kingdom, and never could have sustained himself for a day but for the shocking passion of his royal mistress, who taught him the art of intrigue, which was the highest of all arts in that wretched country, and showed him how to control the King.

There was one person, however, who did not conceal his detestation of Godoy: that was Ferdinand, the eldest son of the King and the heir to the throne. As a consequence, his parents turned against Ferdinand, who was as tricky and fond of double dealing as they. When the Terror came to France, Godoy found himself in a situation to which he was unequal. Naturally the sympathies of the Madrid court were with Louis XVI., for he was a Bourbon sovereign; but if this sympathy took active form, France was likely to pour her armies over the frontier, and then "the deluge" would come. An alliance with that country would encourage Spanish revolutionists and offend England, who would close communication with the Spanish-American provinces. A policy of neutrality was tried. Godoy attempted the rôle of peacemaker, and offered immense bribes to members of the Convention to vote against taking the life of Louis. When Louis was guillotined, the Spanish court went into mourning and moved several regiments to the northern border. France replied by declaring war against Spain, in March, 1793, whereupon Spain made an alliance with England, whom she hated. But the French arms were victorious, and

Godoy gladly made peace, stipulating that the French rulers should be lenient with the children of the dead King and Queen. No attention was paid to this condition, and the treaty was signed at Basle, in July, 1795. It was in recognition of these "splendid services" that Godoy was made Knight of the Golden Fleece, Grandee of Spain of the First Class and Prince of Peace, with an enormous sum of money thrown in to enable him to maintain himself in a style befitting his exalted rank.

In the following year Spain made an alliance with Holland, which so offended England that she declared war, captured the Island of Trinidad, and destroyed the Spanish commerce with the West Indies. Godoy neglected so grossly to defend his country that a cabal compelled the Queen to dismiss him from his office as prime minister; but no power on earth could dismiss him from her adoration, and it was not long before he came back to the Council Board. By this time the mailed hand of Napoleon Bonaparte made itself felt at Madrid. It would be hard to decide which he despised the most—the weak, vacillating King Charles, the intriguing, shameless Queen Maria Louisa, the incompetent, unscrupulous Godoy, or the truculent Ferdinand, son of the royal couple. He played them one against the other for several years, violating promises, betraying friends, and obeying his own ambitious impulses in a style peculiarly his own. All these people feared the terrible conqueror and did everything to gain his good-will. They allied Spain to France, and at Trafalgar, in October, 1805, the naval power of both countries was annihilated by the English. An alliance on the part of England, Russia, Prussia, and Saxony against France was signed in 1806, and secret treaties were made with Spain and Portugal, by which, when called upon, they were to join the alliance.

Bonaparte came so to detest the Spanish character, and especially the puppets who in turn had control of affairs, that against the advice of his best friends he determined to secure Spain by placing one of his own family on the throne. Prince Ferdinand had every reason to believe that the mighty autocrat would make him king after depriving his parents of power, but in 1808 Joseph Bonaparte, who was ruling in Naples, was brought much against his will to Spain, to assume the crown.

Joseph Bonaparte was about a year and a half older than his famous brother, with whose character his had little similarity. Joseph had no liking for war, was not inordinately ambitious, and strove, so far as he could, to benefit those over whom he was placed, and to make their happiness his chief aim. But like all who came in contact with his resistless brother, he bowed to his imperious will. After the coronation of Napoleon, Joseph was made commander-in-chief of the army of Naples; ruler of the two Sicilies in 1805, and King of Naples in 1806. Many beneficial changes were there brought about by him, such as

the abolition of feudality, the suppression of convents, the building of roads, the extinction of banditti, and the establishment of good laws. In consenting to accept the throne of Spain he had stipulated that his reforms should be carried out in Italy, but the promise was forgotten when Murat took his place as King of Naples.

In July, 1808, England made a treaty with Spain, recognizing Ferdinand VII. as King, and sent an army to aid the Spanish uprising. Joseph Bonaparte reached Spain on July 9, and his army defeating the Spaniards at Rio Seco, he entered Madrid on the 20th. Joseph, however, suffered defeat at Baylen, and after a ten days' residence at the capital, was obliged to retire north to Vitoria. The patriots were also encouraged by the Spaniards in Saragossa, which did not surrender until the French stormed the city, street by street, house by house, even church by church, and slew some sixty thousand of the populace.

Joseph possessed only a moderate amount of military ability, and speedily found himself unable to cope with the Spanish insurgents, who seemed to be springing up everywhere. His great brother continually reproved, advised, and commanded him, and it is to be assumed that the elder did the best he knew how, which was not much. He begged his brother to relieve him of his distressing situation, but Napoleon refused.

Sir Arthur Wellesley, afterward the Duke of Wellington, landed on the 5th of August with an auxiliary force at Mondego Bay. Immediately he opened the Peninsula War and defeated the French at Roliza and Vimiero, but he was recalled to England. In November, Napoleon entered Spain and assumed command of the one hundred thousand men Ney had marched thither. He was repeatedly successful, and early in December recaptured Madrid. Then he departed to guide his followers in the war with Austria.

Sir John Moore at this time commanded the English forces in Spain, which were much inferior in numbers to those of the French. Moore was driven backward until he reached Corunna, on the 11th of January, 1809, and his troops withdrew from Spain. The native Spanish troops were quite unequal to meeting the French in open battle, and the struggle for independence sank to a mere guerrilla warfare. In the latter part of the following April, General Wellesley arrived once more in Portugal and at once began vigorous operations. The French were soon driven from Oporto, and Portugal fell into the possession of the British.

A number of causes united to aid the English. The several French armies holding Spain worked disjointedly, Napoleon was compelled to withdraw large levies to assist him in his other continental wars, he himself could not remain in Spain to direct operations, and the Spanish and Portuguese guerrillas fought viciously against their oppressors, the French. By the display of masterly gen-

eralship, Wellesley succeeded after four admirably conducted campaigns in driving the French from the Peninsula, the most important battles being the storming of the French strongholds at Badajoz and Ciudad Rodrigo, and the battle of Salamanca (1812). Salamanca was fortified by the French, who turned its many churches and convents into batteries. Sometimes fighting and church services went on together, for the brave Spanish priests refused to abandon their altars. Napoleon sent his brilliant and trusted Soult to stop the British from entering France; but he failed, and, early in 1814, the long contest ended in the complete success of the English arms.

When Napoleon was a prisoner at St. Helena, he was fond of philosophizing over the amazing events of his career and explaining the policy which controlled him at certain crises. Referring to the incidents that culminated in the Spanish war, he said:

"It was that unhappy war in Spain that ruined me. The results have irrevocably proved that I was in the wrong. But there were serious faults in the execution of my plans. One of the greatest was that of having attached so much importance to the dethronement of the Bourbons. Charles IV. was worn out. I might have given a liberal constitution to the Spanish nation, and charged Ferdinand with its execution. If he had put it in force in good faith Spain would have prospered, and put itself in harmony with our new institutions. If he failed in the performance of his engagements, he would have met with his dismissal from the Spaniards themselves. The unfortunate war in Spain proved a real wound,—the first cause of the misfortune of France. If I could have foreseen that that affair would cause me so much vexation and chagrin, I would never have engaged in it. But after the first steps taken in the affair, it was impossible for me to recede. When I saw those imbeciles quarrelling and trying to dethrone each other, I thought I might as well take advantage of it to dispossess an inimical family, but I was not the contriver of their disputes. Had I known at the first that the transaction would have given me so much trouble, I never would have engaged in it."

After his Russian disaster Napoleon saw that it was impossible to hold the Peninsula, and he recalled Joseph and offered to reinstate Ferdinand VII. on the throne. The latter returned to Spain on the 14th of March, 1814, and was received with every expression of affection and loyalty. The fact that he had been the unrelenting enemy of Godoy, and had suffered at his hands, was sufficient to make all like him, and great things were hoped from his rule. But unfortunately for Spain the character of Ferdinand had undergone a complete change, or rather his true character had developed. Ingratitude, "the basest of all crimes," controlled him, and caring nothing for the sacrifices his people had endured in his cause, he became an uncompromising absolutist. Before

he reached Madrid, he refused to swear to the liberal constitution adopted by the Cortes in 1812, though he promised to grant a good one in its place.

The perfidy of Ferdinand disgusted Europe. He began a furious persecution of all who were suspected of holding liberal opinions, and imprisonments, executions, and confiscations of property turned the kingdom upside down. Liberty of speech was denied; the fearful Inquisition with the hideous rack was restored. The tyrant exiled those whom he did not choose to torture to death, and, in short, became a modern Nero. In 1820 the worm turned, and a formidable uprising forced Ferdinand to restore the constitution of 1812. The French Government, however, interfered, and absolutism was re-established, in 1823.

It was during this period of turmoil in Spain that her American colonies seized the opportunity to free themselves from her long oppression. Paraguay, which revolted in 1810, was the first to secure its independence, a fact due to its isolated position. Mexico rebelled in the same year under the leadership of two priests, Hidalgo and Morelos; and the first national congress which assembled in 1813 declared the independence of the country, which was not gained, however, until after years of fighting, civil war, anarchy, and no end of bloodshed. Ecuador declared itself independent in 1820, and two years later united with New Granada and Venezuela to form the republic of Colombia, under Simon Bolivar. So it went to the end, until Spain at last was left with only the islands of Cuba and Porto Rico on the American continent, and those were to be wrested from her before the close of the century.

Ferdinand VII. was married four times. His first wife was a princess of Naples, alert, intriguing, and a bitter enemy of Godoy; his second, a Portuguese princess and a cousin, was mild, kind, and loving; the third was much the same. None of the three bore him any children. The third wife died in May, 1829, and four months later a marriage contract was signed with Christina, a sister of his third wife, and niece of Queen Marie Amelie, wife of the French King, Louis Philippe. You cannot forget what sort of woman the mother of Ferdinand was. Well, Queen Christina was just as bad. I would say worse, but that seems hardly possible, for both sank to the lowest depth of degradation.

We are told that after his fourth marriage there came a noticeable change in the character of Ferdinand. He was fitful in his impulses, continually indulging in whimsical acts, and, after alarming those about him, would switch off and frighten those whom he had just pleased by his conduct. Once he had shown a fondness for public business, but now he felt an aversion for it. He hated to show himself in public, and became more and more subject to the strong-willed Queen. He weakened physically as well as mentally. His

hands trembled, he was languid, sighed a great deal, became listless, and sank into melancholia.

When it became known that she was soon to become a mother, the Queen set to work to induce King Ferdinand to sign an abrogation of the law of succession. This law declared that so long as there was a male heir to the throne, no matter how remote, no female should succeed to it. When Ferdinand was asked to sign the abrogation, he flared up and swore he would never consent; but the wily Christina persevered and gave him no rest until his signature was attached to the important decree. The law that had prevailed for a hundred and twenty years became of no effect.

The promulgation of this decree caused profound excitement throughout the kingdom. Note what it did. Under the old law, if Ferdinand died without male issue, the crown would pass to his brother, Don Carlos, and to his male descendants. Naturally Don Carlos vigorously protested against a change, and all the male members of the family did the same, prominent among them being the father of Queen Christina, who was King of Naples. The protest was joined by the Bourbons of France, and even by Louis Philippe, at that time Duke of Orleans.

Of course, if the child when born should prove to be a boy, all this made little difference; but lo! it was a girl, as was the second and only remaining child born to the royal couple. The former was Isabella, who first saw the light on October 10, 1830, and at once crowded Don Carlos out of his right as heir to the throne. Now, to show the vacillation of Ferdinand. In September, 1832, he abrogated his law permitting females to inherit the crown, and restored the old law of 1713. About two months later, he alleged that he had been taken by surprise and deceived into doing this in order to prevent civil war, and on the last day of 1832 he reversed his abrogation. The miserable creature was in such a bodily and mental state, and so completely under the influence of his wife, that it is hard to censure him for playing the weather cock. He died September 29, 1833.

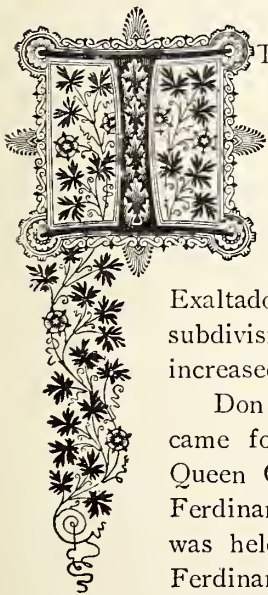
Queen Christina had now to maintain the position of her infant daughter, Isabella. You can readily bear in mind the distinction between the most prominent parties of Spain. The repeal of the ancient law caused all the trouble. But for that repeal, Don Carlos would have become the successor to Ferdinand, and the crown would have passed to his male descendants. Those descendants still to-day claim the crown, and their adherents are *Carlists*. Their representative at present is the grandson of this Don Carlos, who was the disinherited brother of Ferdinand VII.



THE WEDDING OF ISABELLA II

Chapter CXXXVII

ISABELLA II



IT is well to bear in mind the distinctive principles of the different political parties in Spain. A "royalist" does not mean an adherent of the king or queen, but a member of the Carlist faction. The partisans of the infant Queen Isabella II. were members of the Liberal or Constitutional party, who split into the Moderados (Conservatives), Progresistas (Progressives), and the Exaltados (Radicals), who favored radical measures. There were subdivisions which it is not important to enumerate, and which increased the number of political parties to more than a score.

Don Carlos showed himself lacking in nerve, when the time came for him to strike a blow for his rights. The cunning Queen Christina had so conducted matters that at the time of Ferdinand's death not an office in the kingdom, military or civil, was held by a royalist. Don Carlos was an exile in Portugal. Ferdinand before his death sent him an order to find a refuge with his family in the papal states. He would have obeyed the order had not Lisbon been captured by his own forces.

As soon as the northern provinces learned of the King's death, they rose and proclaimed King Charles V. The uprisings spread all through Spain, but unfortunately for the rebels, they were without a competent leader. Had there been a strong man to mould and direct the insurgents, the rule of Christina would have toppled to the ground like a pack of cards. Then was the time of all others for Don Carlos to hasten to Spain, where thousands would

have rallied to his standard with tempestuous enthusiasm. Why he failed to do so was one of those things which only he could explain, but one cannot help suspecting he was too timid to face the crisis that called for him. He sent plenty of letters promising his friends soon to be among them. He had been declared a rebel by the Queen Regent; and by the quadruple alliance of Spain, Portugal, England and France he was banished from Portugal. Yet instead of hastening to his friends in Spain, he embarked in June, 1834, for England.

There the calls for him became so urgent that he could no longer refuse to heed them. Accompanied by a single friend, Baron de Los Valles, one of his most devoted counsellors, he made his way in disguise through France into Spain, where he was received with wild enthusiasm and multitudes flocked to his support.

The fighting which followed lasted for years, and was often marked by dreadful atrocities on both sides. For a time, the Carlists made good headway, but the troops opposed to them were better handled, and after awhile gained ground. The prospect became so hopeless that Don Carlos lost heart. A convention closed the war, and he and several thousands of his followers passed over into France, where for a time he was kept under close surveillance. His wife having died, he was allowed to take up his residence in Trieste, Austria. He was afterward urged to return to Spain, where the outlook for a successful uprising was good, but nothing could persuade him to pass again through what he had already suffered in striving after the bauble crown. It was in 1844 that he renounced all his rights, and he died at Trieste in March, 1855.

The first Carlist war brought forward one of the most remarkable Spaniards of the last century. This was Joaquin Baldomero Espartero, who, while studying for the priesthood, joined the army in 1808, when only sixteen years old, to fight the French. When matters became more tranquil in 1814, he and a number of his friends went to South America and fought valiantly against the insurgents. When, however, the great victory of Bolivar at Ayacucho, in December, 1824, ended Spanish rule on the American continent, Espartero sailed for Spain, where he declared himself in favor of the succession of Isabella in 1832. In the civil war that followed, his great ability raised him to the rank of lieutenant-general. In the summer of 1836, he was successful in saving the city of Madrid from capture. Honors followed, and he became General-in-chief of the army in the north, Viceroy of Navarre, and Captain-general of the Basque provinces.

Once more, in September, 1837, Espartero saved the capital from the army of Don Carlos, and it was his campaign two years later that drove Don Carlos across the frontier into France. For these and other services, Espartero was

made a Grandee of Spain and Duke de la Vittoria y de Morella. Such a man was the one to insist upon the Queen Regent carrying out the pledges of reform which she had made. When she refused, he gave her the choice of keeping her promises or accepting his resignation. In her indignation she abdicated the regency and sailed for France. She was a thoroughly evil woman, and spent years in plotting the overthrow of the Spanish government.

The flight of Queen Christina compelled the selection of another regent, and fortunately the choice fell upon the excellent Espartero, who soon found he had his hands full in the management of Isabella, the degenerate daughter of a degenerate mother. She was coarse, and lumpy of feature, dull of intellect, and early gave proof of immorality and utter disregard of the proprieties of life. In later years, she became coarser and excessively fat. The honorable conduct of Espartero made him the target of envy and treachery, and late in the summer of 1843 he left Spain for England, pursued by a decree which tore all his decorations, titles, and honors from him. In the following March, Christina came back to Spain, riding into Madrid by the side of her daughter Isabella.

As you know, the marriages of royalty are based upon national interests, without a thought of love, though now and then, as in the case of Queen Victoria and later in that of one of the Kings of Spain, genuine affection manifests itself. From the very birth of Isabella, the future Queen, one of the most interesting questions of Spain was as to who should be her husband. Many candidates were named, and the consideration of the problem went on for several years, but the choice finally fell upon Don Francisco d'Assis, one of the sons of Don Francisco di Paula, a brother of Ferdinand VII., and therefore the cousin of Isabella. He was an effeminate man, whom Isabella abhorred, and for that reason he was selected by Christina and her allies. The marriage took place amid splendid ceremonies in 1846, on the sixteenth birthday of Isabella.

The young Queen made no attempt to conceal her contempt for her husband, but exiled him to a country residence, and in her indignation toward her mother gave her to understand that she would permit no further interference from her. Then she threw off all restraint and wallowed in a mire of shameless immorality.

The general upheaval in 1848 convinced the Carlists that the opportunity was favorable for another uprising. Don Carlos, as you remember, had renounced his rights, doing so in favor of his eldest son of the same name, Count de Montemolon, and when approached he refused to have anything to do with the revolt. By this time, Isabella had proved herself an absolutist, and the downfall of Louis Philippe removed one of the strongest supports from

Spain, so that it would seem the Carlists had grounds for their hope. Cabrera, who, despite his frightful cruelties, had won high honor in the preceding Carlist war, and proved his military ability, now dashed here and there through Spain, most of the time in disguise, and organized the insurgent forces with masterly skill. But the second Don Carlos was as timid and incompetent as his father. Cabrera did his utmost to bring him forward, until, disgusted with his unfitness, the general threw up the command of his fast dwindling forces, made his way to London, and swore he would never again help the Carlists. He kept his word.

Plotting, intrigue, and treachery followed the unfortunate marriage of Queen Isabella. In a brief period, six ministers rose and fell in succession. There was rioting in many of the provinces, as there has been at intervals to the present time. General Narvaez, who was in power in 1848, crushed the insurrections with such dreadful harshness that the British ambassador remonstrated, and was denounced so angrily that diplomatic relations between England and Spain were severed for several years.

The intrigue and treachery which festered everywhere culminated in a revolt in Madrid in the latter part of June, 1854. It was a surprise to those not in the secret, the Queen being absent at the Escorial, twenty miles distant, with most of the ministers away. The uprising was wholly military and no precautions had been taken against it. Isabella received the news by telegraph, and with a certain coarse animal courage set out for Madrid, where she arrived late at night. The next morning she reviewed the troops that were about to march out to meet the insurgents, but no enthusiasm was shown for her, and the insurgent generals, to whom overtures were sent, rejected them. They notified the Queen that they would not lay down their arms until the obnoxious ministry was dismissed, and the government "conformed to the principles of liberty, morality, and justice."

A murderous collision took place a few miles from Madrid, in which a number of lives were lost, but the victory was with the government. A brief spell of quiet was followed by news of turbulent outbreaks in the provinces, and many regiments of the government forces openly went over to the insurgents. The ministry at Madrid resigned, and there was rioting in the capital. In the midst of the turmoil and peril, there seemed but one person capable of extricating the country from threatened destruction: that was General Espartero, who was then living at his country home on the borders of the Basque provinces. The Queen telegraphed him, and he sent a messenger to name the conditions on which he would return. The acceptance of them was bitter medicine to Isabella, but she dared not refuse.

Espartero, now sixty-two years old, formed a new ministry, whose most

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